

KOLCHINSKIY, I. Q.

Kolchinskiy, I. G. - "On corrections to the tables of star color refractions", Publikatsii Kiyevak. astron. observatorii (kiyevak. sos. un-t im. Shevchenko), No. 2, 1948, p. 81-90, - Bibliog: 15 items.

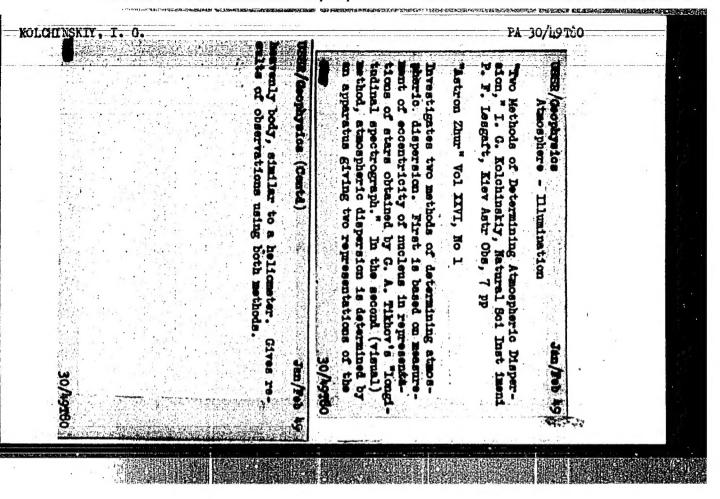
SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 8, 1949).

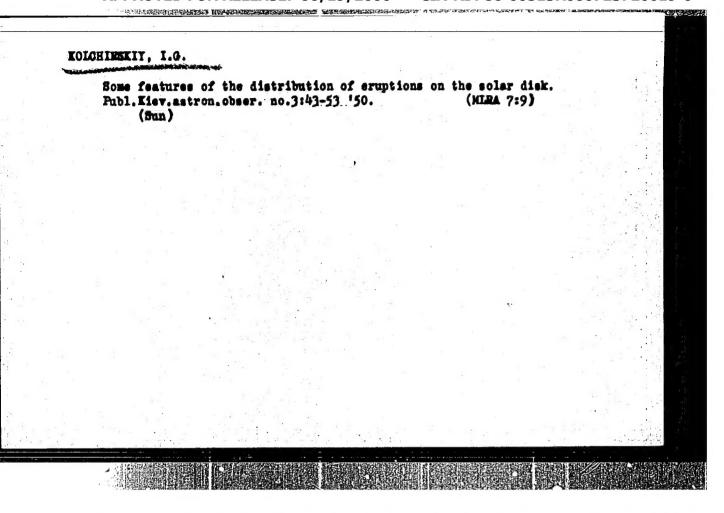
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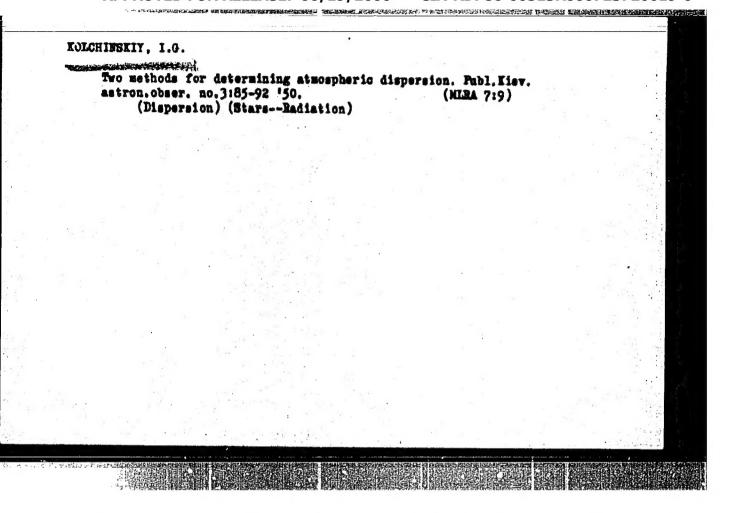
MOLCHIMSKIY, I. G.

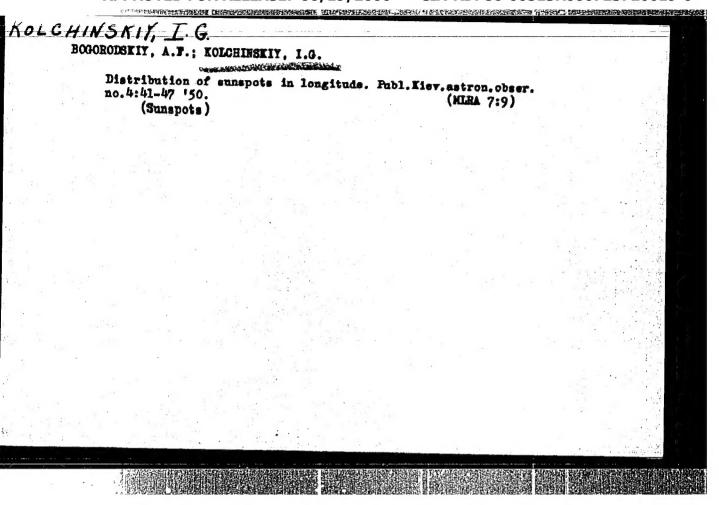
35162. K Voprosu O Vekovom Ismenemii Solmechoy Aktivnosti. Byulleten! Komissii Po Issledovaniya Solmtea (Albad. Mauk SSSR), No. 2, 1949, s. 9-10

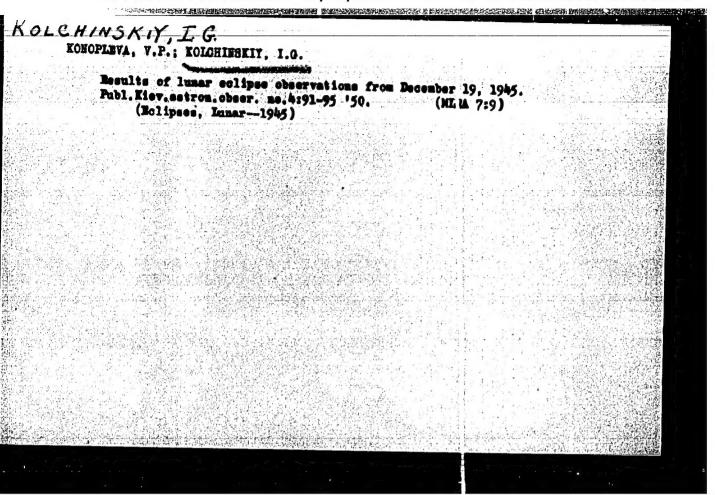
SO: Letopis! Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 48, Hoskva, 1949

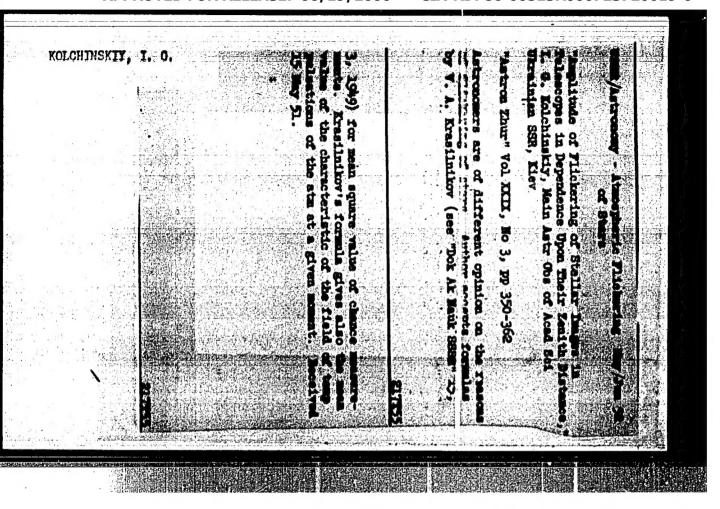










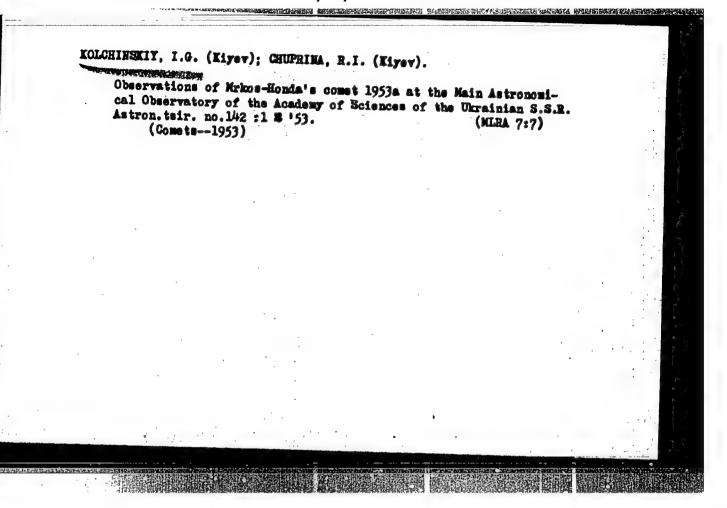


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Cenerals Scientific-Popular Literature (2052)
Nauka i zhitya, No 6, 1953, pp 5-9
Kolchinskiy, I.G.
"How Science Foretells Heavenly Phenomena" (Ukrainian)

Tells of the discovery of Neptune and Pluto, and of the periodicity of the appearance of comets.

So: Referativnyy Zhurnal—Astronomiya i Geodesiya, No 1, Jan 54, No 2, Feb 54; (W-30785, 28 July 1954)

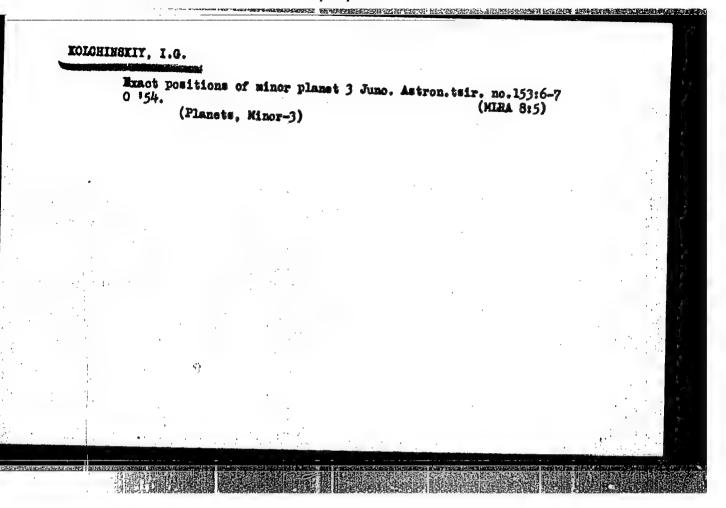


KOLCHINSKIY, I. G.

"Rapid Variations of Refraction and Their Influence in Astronometry." Trudy 10-y Vses, astrometr, konf., pp 92-94, 1954.

Small variations of astronomic refraction in the course of short time intervals of the order of seconds and minutes are discussed. Observations confirm that if the flickering of the images is due to small-scale turbulence in the atmosphere, then the mean square value of the amplitude of flickering increases in proportion to L, where L is the "Air mass" passed through by a ray in the atmosphere. The importance of the study of the twinkling of stars for astrometry and for the study of turbulence of the terrestrial atmosphere is emphasized.

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956



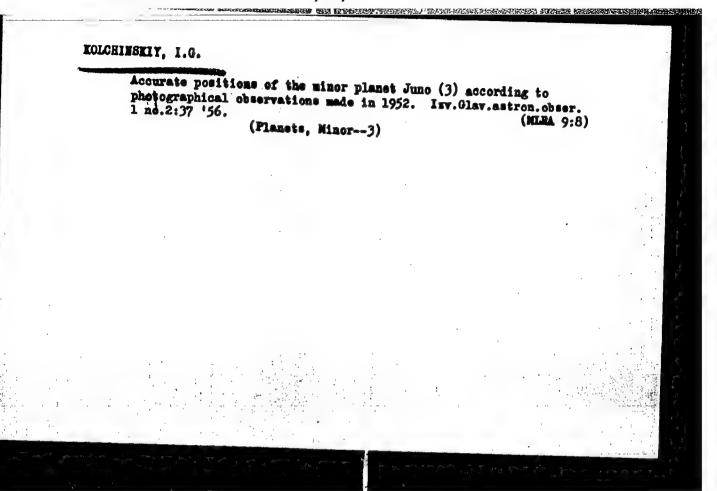
I. G. KOLCHINSKIY and GAVRILOV, I. V.

"Computing Corrections of the Moon's Coordinates from Observations of the Eclipse of June 20, 1954 at the Main Astronomic Observatory of AS UkrSSR"

(Total Eclipse of the Sun, February 25, 1952 and June 30, 1954, Transactions of the Expedition to Observe Solar Eclipses) Moscow, Izd-vo AN 6888, 330. 357 p.

KOLCHIMSKIY, 1.G.

The astrograph at the Main Astronomical Observatory of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Isv.Glav.astron. obser. 1 no.2: 25-31 '56. (MLRA 9:8)



Cenference en prebleme ef steller scintillation. Astron.zhur.33
ne.3: My-Je '56. (MIRA 9:10)

(Stars--Radiation)

CATRILOV, I.V.; KOLCHIERKIY, L.O.; ORBOINA, A.B.

Preliminary results of processing photographs of galaxies ands for compiling a catalog of faint stars. Isv. Glav. astron. obser. AM

URBR 2 no.1:73-91 57.

(Stars--Photographic measurements)

(MIRA 17:2)

MANAGER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE CLCHINSKIY, I.G. AUTHOR: Kolchinskiy, I. G. 33-4-14/19 Some results of observations on the fluctuation of images TITLE: of stars, carried out at the Main Astronomical Observatory of the Academy of Sciences of the USER at Goloseyevo (Nekotoryye rezul'taty nablyudeniy drozhaniya izoprazneniy zvezd na ploshchadke GAO AN USSR v Goloseyeve) PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy Zhurnal, 1957, Vol.34, No.4, pp ABSTRACT: Fluctuations in the images of stars in telescopes are of considerable interest at the present time for the following reasons:-1. The amplitude of the fluctuations is one of the criteria for choosing a given place for an observatory. 2. The fluctuations, as well as flickering in the intensity of stellar light, is connected with the turbulence of the terrestial atmosphere. For this reason the fluctuations can be used to study turbulent non-

> of the propagation of radiowaves in the atmosphere. Observations reported in the present paper were carried out photographically on the 400 mm astrograph of the Main Astronomical Observatory (F=5.5m). The results were

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uniformities, their motion, size, height etc.
3. An analogous phenomenon is also observed in the case

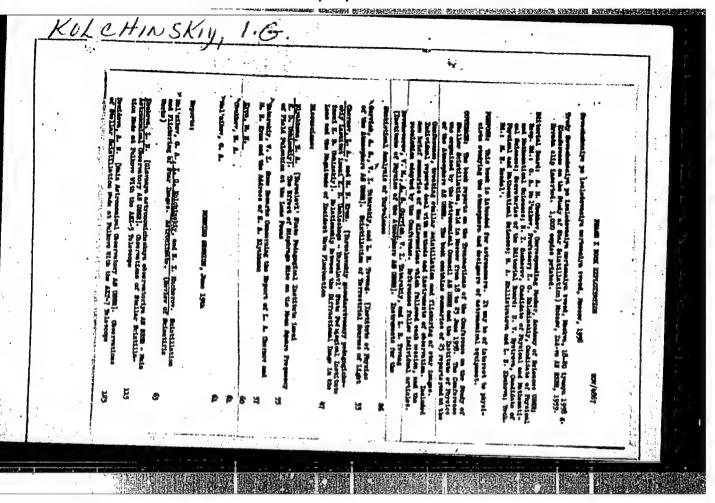
Some results of observations on the fluctuation of images of stars, carried out at the Main Astronomical Observatory of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR at Goloseevo.

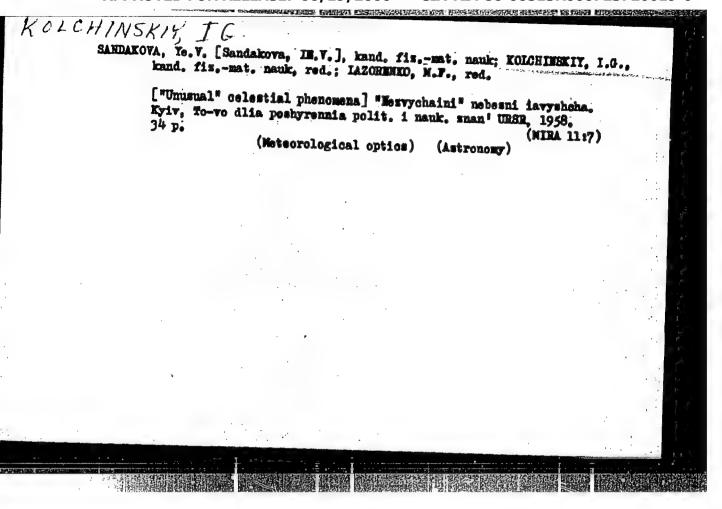
obtained between 1955 and 1956. In this astrograph 37"4 corresponds to 1 mm.

The amplitude of fluctuation is defined as the mean square value of the deviation of the given track from a track which would have been obtained had the fluctuations been absent. The deviations were measured perpendicularly to each track. It is shown that the amplitude as defined above is proportional to Lotton where L is the mass of the air. There are some deviations from this law but the reasons for these are not yet clear. The dependence of the mean square amplitude on L is in agreement with theory. The fluctuations have a period of the order of a few seconds.

The dependence of the mean square amplitude on temperature is as predicted by the theory. The distribution of amplitudes according to their magnitude is Gaussian.

Card 2/3 took part in this work.





THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

YAKOVKIN, Avenir Aleksandrovich. Prinimeli uchastiye: GORDELADZE, Sh.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOLCHINSKIY, I.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SAYKOVSKIT, M.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik, KOLCHINSKIY, I.G., kand. fisiko-matemat.nauk, ctv.red.; LABINOVA, M.M., red.isd-va; SKLYAROVA, V.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Artificial earth satellites] Iskusstvennya sputniki zemli. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad.nauk USSR, 1958. 46 p. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya AN USSR (for Gordeladze, Kolchinskiy). 2. Institut teploenergetiki AN USSR (for Saykovskiy).

(Artificial satellites)

49365 3:1510 ... SOV/35-59-10-7855 Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959, Nr 10, p 24 AUTHORS -Cavrilov, I.V., Kolohinakiy, I.G. TITLE: Determinations of the Corrections of Coordinates of the Moon Through Observation of the Solar Eclipse Which Took Place on June 30, 1954, and which was Observed by the Main Astronomical Observatory of AS UkrSSR PERIODICAL V sb.: Polnyye solnechn. zatmeriya 25 Febr. 1952, i 30 June 1954. Moscow, AS USSR, 1958, pp 324-328 ABSTRACT: Observations of partial phases were carried out with the astrograph of the MAO AS UkrSSR (D = 400 mm, F = 5,500 mm) near Kiyev. The southern boundary of the total phase passed near the Observatory. Observations were carried out when the sky was not quite clear. Altogether, 36 photographs of partial phases were obtained, but it has only been possible to process 18. The measurement of the plates and their processing was carried out according to the method described in the A.A. Mikhaylov handbook "Theory of Eclipses", Card 1/2 The coordinates of the Sun and Moon were taken from the Astronomical Annual

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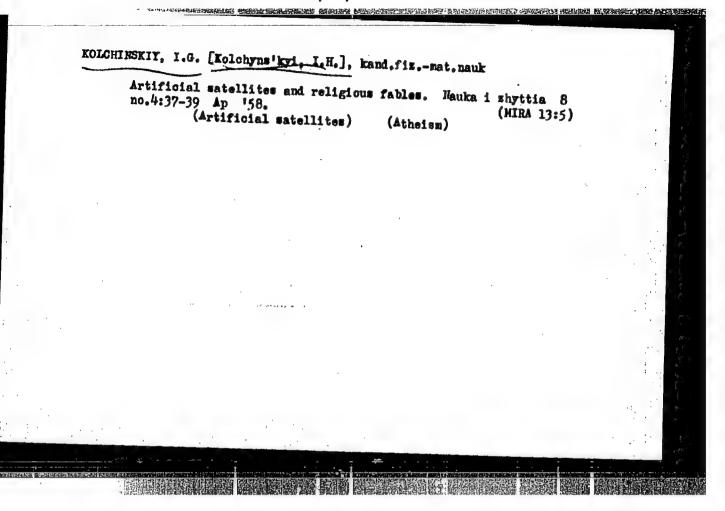
Determinations of the Corrections of Coordinates of the Moon Through Observation of the Solar Eclipse Which Took Place on June 30, 1954, and which was Observed by the Main Astronomical Observatory of AS UkrSSR

USSR, without any corrections. The following corrections for the coordinates of the Moon were found: $\triangle \alpha = -0$ ".68+0".41; $\triangle C = +0$ ".28+0".12.

S.G.M.

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3(1),24(4)

AUTHORS:

Mel'nikov, O.A., and Kolchinskiy, I.G.

SOV/33-35-5-19/20

TITLE:

Conference on the Twinkling of Stars and on the Problem of Wave Propagation in a Medium With Random Inhomogeneities (Soveshchaniye po mertsaniyam zvezd i problemerasprostraneniya voln v srede so sluchaynymi neodnorodnostyami).

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, 1958, Vol 35, Nr 5, pp 819-822 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Place of the conference and time: Moscow, June 18-20, 1958. The congress was organized by the Astronomic Assembly of the AS USSR and the Institute of Atmospheric Physics at the AS USSR. Committee of organization: A.M. Obukhov, Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, O.A. Mel'nikov, Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences, Professor, N.I. Kucherov, Candidate of Physical-Mathematical Sciences, and younger scientific contributors of the Astronomic Principal Observatory L.N. Zhukova.

Participators: Scientists from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiyev, Crimea,

and Yaroslavl'.

The opening address was given by Professor O.A.Hel'nikov. On June 18 the conference heard reports of A.M. Obukhov, V.I. Tatarskiy, V.M.Bovsheverov (read by L.R.Tsvang), A.S.Gurvich, L.A. Chernov, M.N.Krom, E.A.Blyakhman. I.G.Kolchinskiy, S.I.Sorin, and

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Conference on the Twinkling of Stars and on the Problem of Wave Propagation in a Medium With Random Inhomogeneities

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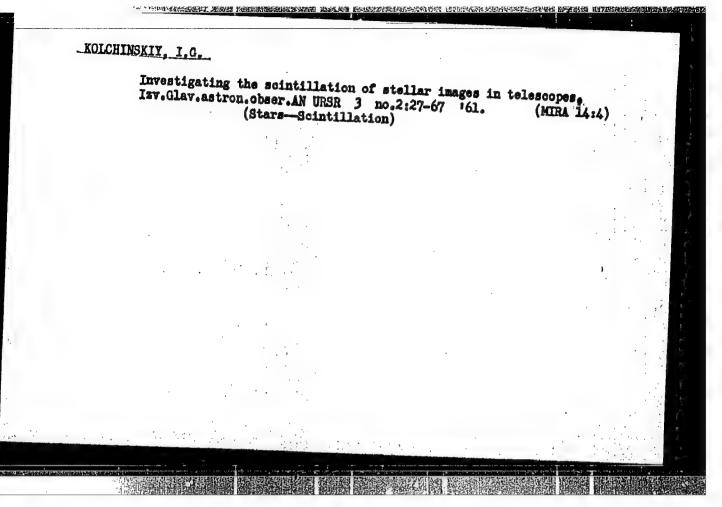
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others had a share in the discussion. On June 19 the conference heard reports of L.N. Zhukova, A.N. Demidova, R.G. Vinogradova, N.V. Bystrova, G. Yz. Vasil'yeva, N.I. Kucherov, Sh.P. Darchiya, V.A. Krat, M. Kerimbekov. Discussion: Ye.Ya.Bugolavskaya, G.V.Rozenberg, P.P.Dobronravin, A.I.Zinkovskiy, N.V. Bystrova. Further reports on June 19: Academician V.P. Linnik, Yu.A. Sabinin, N.F. Kuprevich, N.V. Bystrova and Yu.S. Streletskiy. Discussion: G.V.Rozenberg, A.M.Obukhov. Questions of organization have been discussed on June 20: 1. Election of the committee "Optical Instability of the Atmosphere" (chairman N.I. Kucherov, secretary N.V. Bystrova)

2. Election of the editorship for the publication of the report [A.M. Obukhov, O.A. Mel'nikov (editor), I.G. Kolchinskiy, N.I. Kucherov, N.V. Bystrova, L.N. Zhukova (GAO AS USSR), M.A. Kalistra-3. Resolution: Next congress 1960 in Kiyev. The three points have to be confirmed by the Astronimic Assembly of the USSR. As a representative of the Assembly G.A. Leykin participated in this conference. July 17, 1958

SUBMITTED:

Triumph of scientific foresight. Hauka 1 shyttia 9 no.1:47-49 Ja '59. (Comets)



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3.1220 (1051,1057)

AUTHOR:

Kolchinskiy

TITLE:

Preliminary results of investigating tremor of stellar images at

the Main Astronomical Observatory, AS UkrSSR

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 9, 1961, 31, abstract 9A244 ("Tr. Soveshchaniya po issled. mertsaniya zvezd",

1958. Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, 145-155. Discuss., 181-182)

A number of problems are considered pertaining to studying the tremor of stars from observations at Goloseyevo. 1) Calculation of autocorrelation functions for detecting hidden periodicities in stellar tremors. It was TEXT: established that periodic structure of autocorrelation functions is not always obtained. In cases of noticed periodicities the values of periods amount to 5-8 sec. 2) Investigation of the structure of some values of tremor amplitudes as random quantities using the principle of autoregression or sliding averages. In case of tremors, apparently, an interaction of two factors is observed one of which yields autoregression connection and the other - periodical undamped disturbance. 3) Investigation of long-period tremors: the results of measuring X

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Versequinaya astronotricheskaya konforentsiya.

Trudy 14-y Astronotricheskaya konforentsii 863R, Kiyev, 27-30 maya 1958 g.

(Transactions of the 14th Astronotricheskaya observatorion)

(Transactions of the 14th Astronotricheskaya observatorion)

(Transactions of the 14th Astronotricheskaya observatorion)

(Transactions of the 15th Astronotricheskaya observatorion)

(Boomsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk E65R, 1960, 440 p. Berata slip inserted.

Becamoring Agency: Akademiya nauk E65R, Glovnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya (Pulkovo).

Resp. E4,: M. S. Everev, Conresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: H. K. Zeychik; Tech. Ed.: R. A. Zemarquera.

FURPOCE: The book is intended for astronomors and astrophysicists, particularly those interested in astrometrical resourch.

COVERAGE: This publication presents the Transactions of the 14th Astronotrical Conference of the USSR, hold in Klyev 27-30 May 1958. It includes 27 reports and 55 acientific papers presented at the planary meeting of the Conference

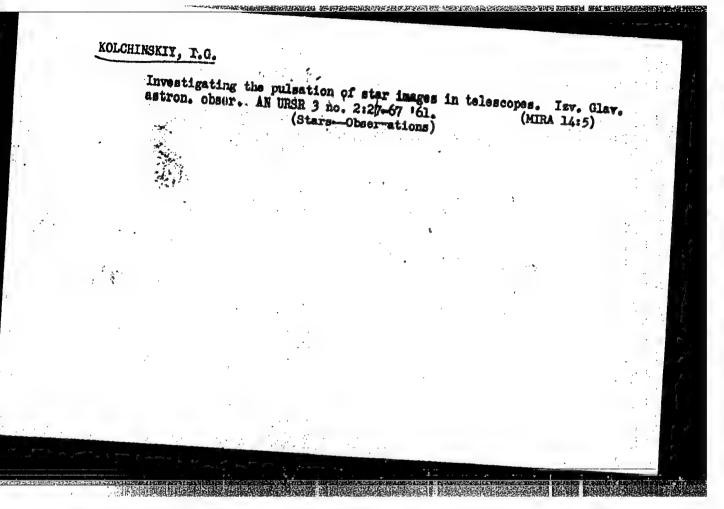
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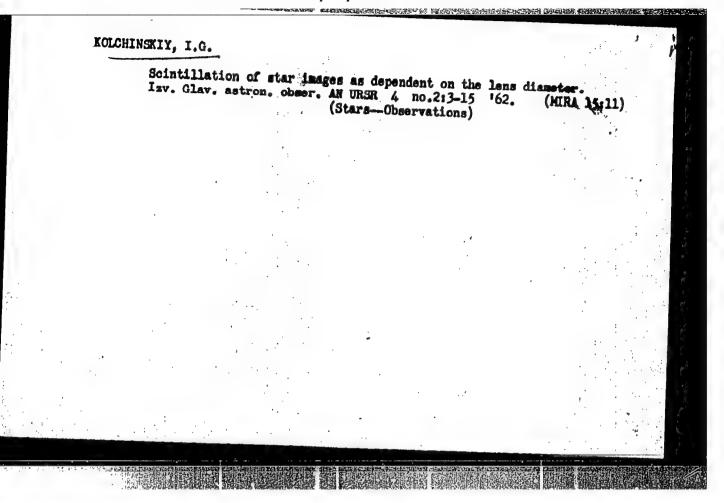
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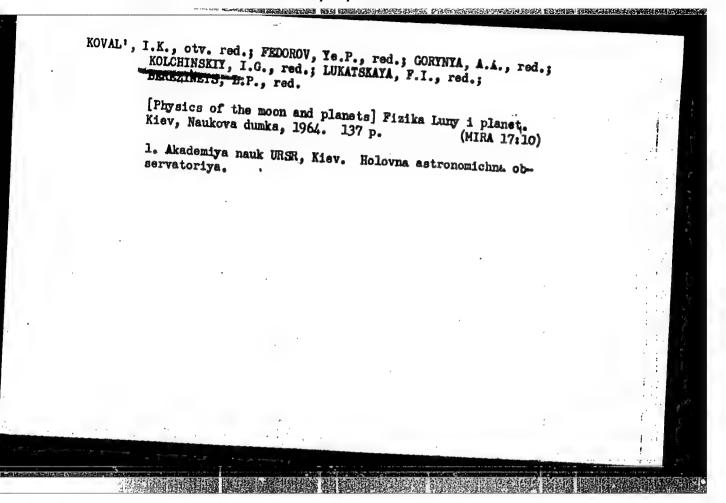
Autocorrelation function of the fluctuations of directions of light rays derived from observations of the flickering of star images. Inv.Glav.astron.obser.AN USSR 4 no.1:13-30 '61. (Stars) (Astronomical photography)



FEDOROV, Ye.P., otv. red.; CORYNYA, A.A., red.; KOLCHINSKIY, I.C., red.; LUKATSKAYA, F.I., red.; HEREZINETS, L.P., red.

[Problems in astrometry] Voprosy astrometrii. Kiev,
"Naukova dumka," 1964. 94 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Akedemiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Holovna astronomichna observatoriya.



FEDOROV, Ye.P., otv. red.; LUKATSKAYA, P.I., red.; CORYNYA, A.A., red.; KOLCHINSKIY, I.G., red.; HEREZINETS, L.P., red.

[Studies in the physics of stars and diffusion matter] Issledovaniia po fizike svezd i diffuznoi materii. Kiev,
Naukova dumka, 1964. 74 p. (MRA 17:11)

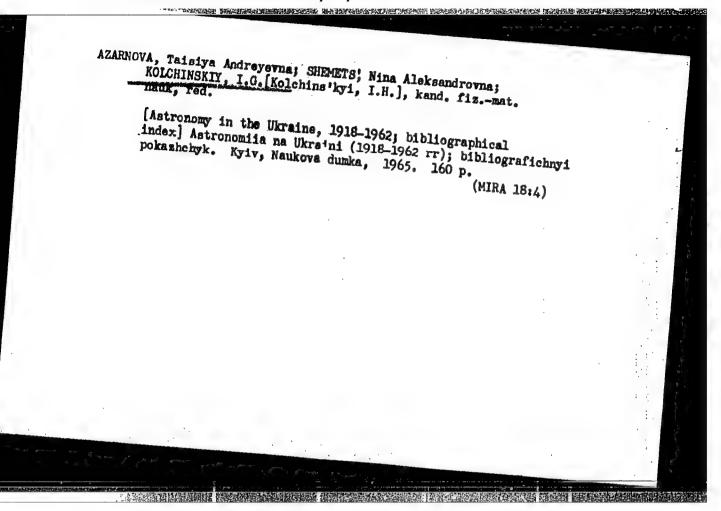
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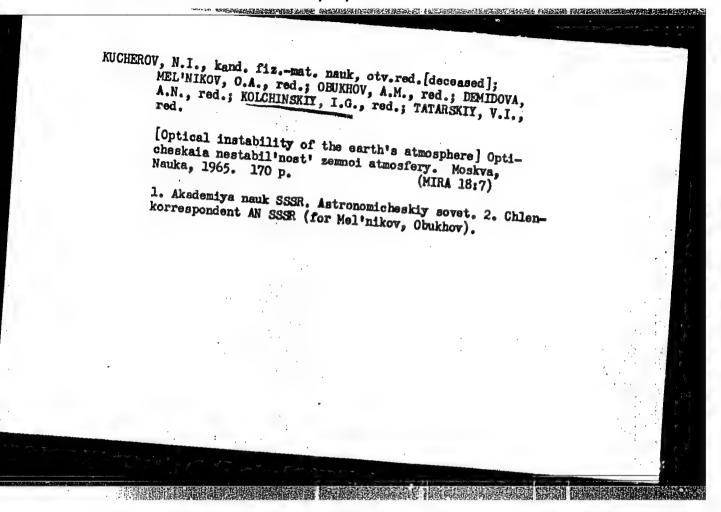
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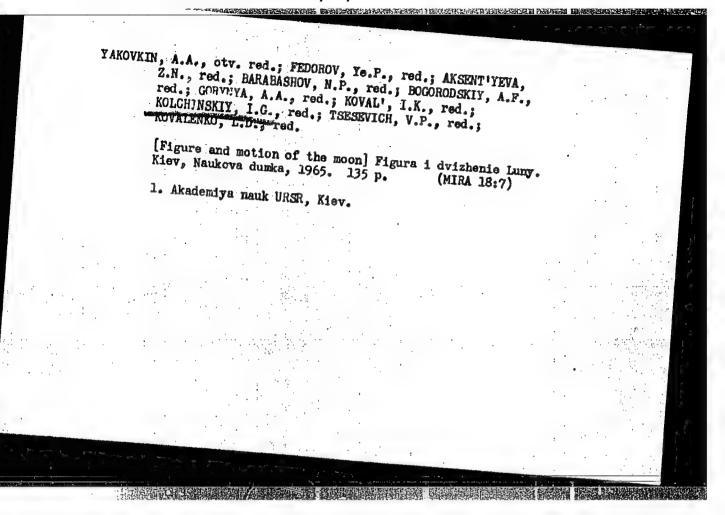
[Spectrophotometric studies of active formations on the sun] Spektrofotometricheskie issledovaniia aktivnykh obrazovanii na Solntse. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964. 104 p.

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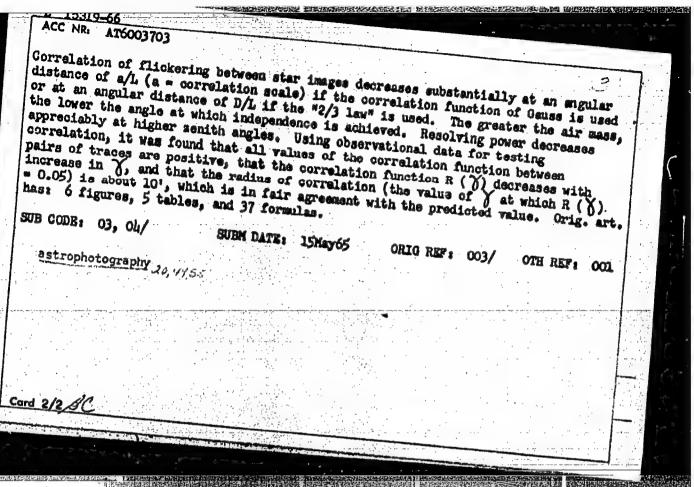
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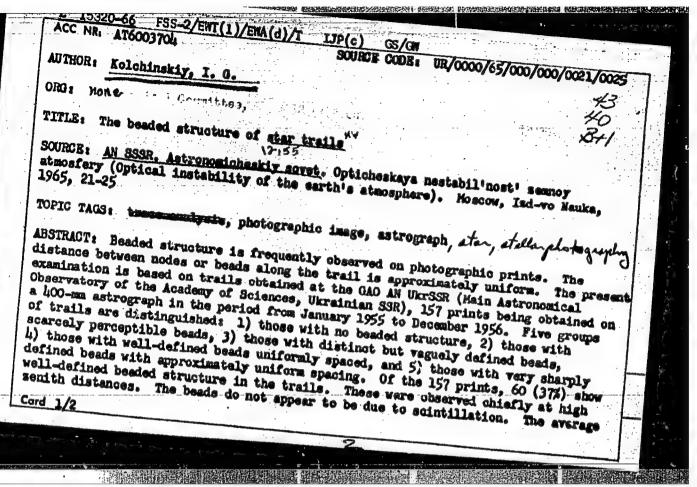






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AUTHOR: Kolchinskiy, I. G.	SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0010/000
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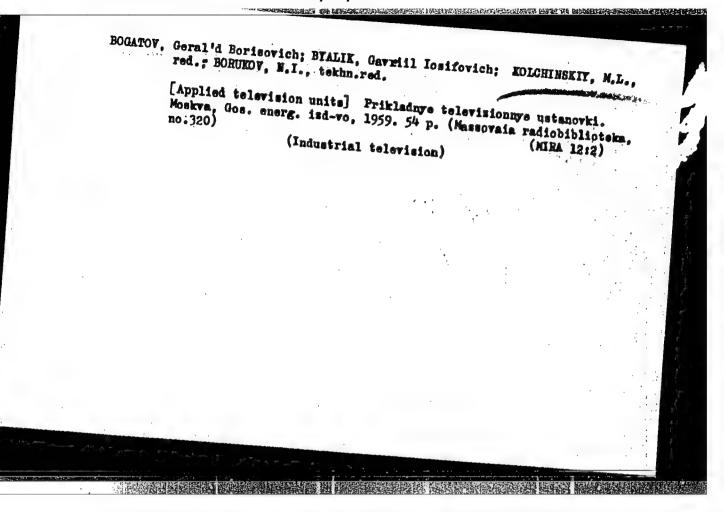


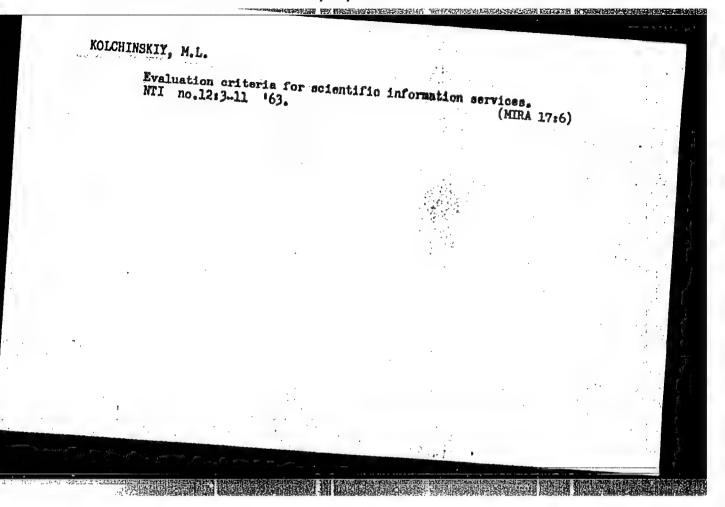


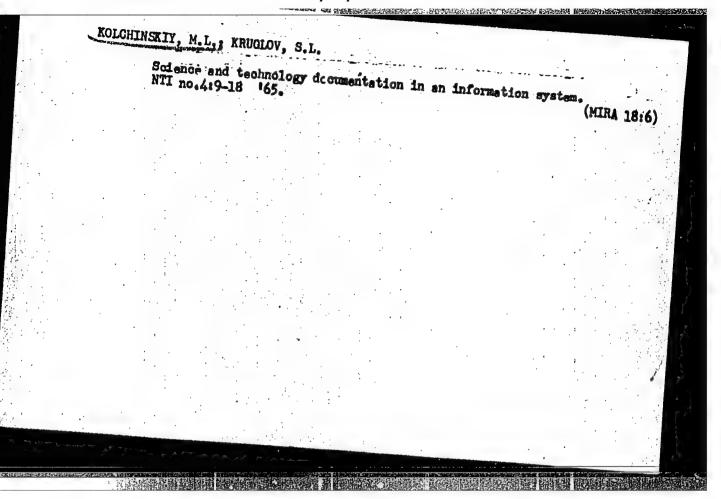
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gr. Tarras Sign 85298 18.7100 exclude 2408 5/129/60/000/011/006/016 AUTHORS: E073/E535 Ishchenko, A.Ya. and Kolchinskiy, V.I., Engineers TITLE: Application of Gaseous Atmospheres for Heat Treatment of Stainless, High Temperature and Titanium Materials PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termichaskaya obrabotka metallov, TEXT: Application of high purity gases as protective atmospheres requireshermetically scaled equipment for brazing or heat treatment. Due to lack of special equipment for oxidation-free heating in dehumidified hydrogen and argon protective atmospheres, the authors applied heating of components in hermetically sealed refractory steel containers. This enables rapid heating and cooling of components in the medium of the used gas and obtaining a bright surface. A reducing atmosphere of dry, purified hydrogen is applied for bright annealing and for brazingsstainless chromium and chromium-nickel steels and alloys at temperatures above 900°C. An inert atmosphere of pure argon is used primarily for brazing and bright annealing of titanium alloys and also for their heat treatment below 800°C. The use of hydrogen or argon for the same materials as a function of the temperature range is due to safety factors, since

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Application of Gaseous Atmospheres for Heat Treatment of Stainless,

use of hydrogen for temperatures below 800°C is limited by the danger of formation of an inflammable mixture. industrially produced high vacuum furnaces impedes the wider use of progressive methods of brazing. In the Works of the authors, a highly reducing halogenized atmosphere, obtained by decomposition of ammonium fluoride, is used for brazing of high temperature steels and alloys, including brazing with refractory solders. enabled brazing and bright annealing of refractory materials without using expensive and complicated vacuum equipment and also to exclude The halogenized atmosphere is formed in a system of two containers directly during brazing or during bright annealing. Some details of the process are given. Halogenized atmospheres are capable of reducing thick and stable oxide formations, which is of great importance during brazing with solders that withstand high temperatures and also in sintering chromium powders or powders of refractory alloys. A new method is also described of nitriding stainless steel. Into the nitriding muffle furnace small quantity of ammonium chloride is placed. At the nitriding temperature Card 2/4

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Application of Gaseous Atmospheres for Heat Treatment of Stainless, High Temperature and Titanium Materials

the ammonia and the ammonium chloride decompose, forming hydrogen, nitrogen and hydrogen chloride. The hydrogen chloride interacts with the chromium oxide film forming chromium chloride, which will be either reduced during nitriding or will dissociate on contact with the metal, returning into the atmosphere the hydrogen chloride or the chlorine. As a result of this, the ammonium chloride consumption is very, low, it is introduced into the muffle only when the components are charged in (20 to 40 g for a muffle capacity of To slow down dissociation and carry over from the muffle, the ammonium chloride is mixed with sand, the latter has to be roasted at first at 600°C and dust removed from it. To protect the surface of components against nitriding, nickel plating with a layer thickness of about 30 µ is recommended; tinning is inadvisable since it interacts with the hydrogen chloride. Use of ammonium chloride permits increasing the activity of the surfaces of high chromium steel components and obtaining a high quality layer of the desired thickness in a time 20 to 30% shorter than is necessary in current In addition, a good quality surface is

85198 \$/129/60/000/011/006/016 B073/B535

Application of Gaseous Atmospheres for Heat Treatment of Stainless, High Temperature and Titanium Materials obtained without it being necessary to clean the surface.

Card 4/4

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8/135/61/000/00 A006/A101

AUTHORS:

Shavkunov, A. V., Aksenov, N. A., Mugerman, Yu. N., Kolchinskiy, V. I. Engineers

TITLE:

Welding of Titanium Alloys in Chambers with Controlled Atmosphere

PERIODICAL:

Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1961, No. 4, pp. 24 - 25

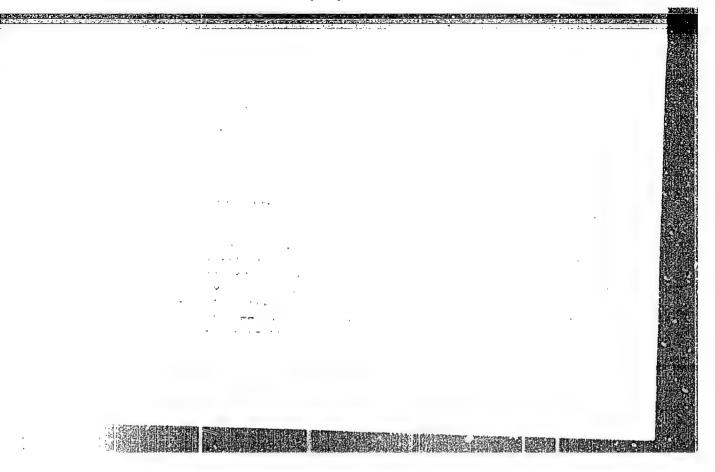
The high chemical activity of titanium and its alloys requires careful protection of the weld and the weld-adjacent zone against the gaseous atmosphere. When welding parts of complex contours it is recommended to carry out welding in special chambers. Information is given on manual argon are welding of titanium-alloy and titanium parts in chambers of two types. Chamber No. 1 is a 0.05 m 1Kh18N9T steel cylinder of 1,300 mm internal diameter and 400 mm height. The cylinder top represents a cover fastened with bolts. The chamber is placed on a rotary table and can be rotated around the horizontal axis. In the top and in the walls there are plexiglass windows and apertures for fastening the rubber welding gloves. The chamber is equipped with electric light. The welding burner is fed through a cable which enters the chamber through a special hermetic inlet. The burner is a holder with a tungsten electrode. The absence of a nozzle

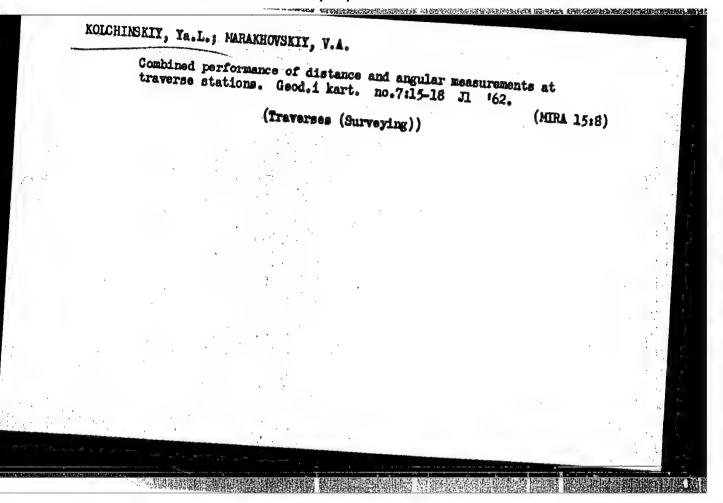
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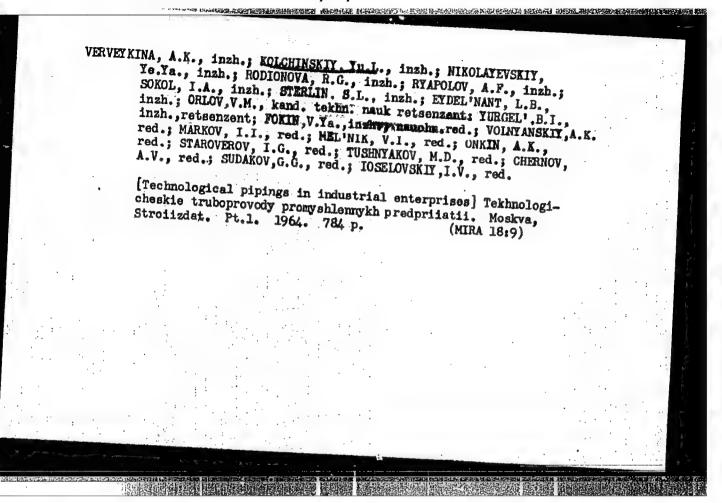
Welding of Titanium Alloys in Chambers with Controlled Atmosphere

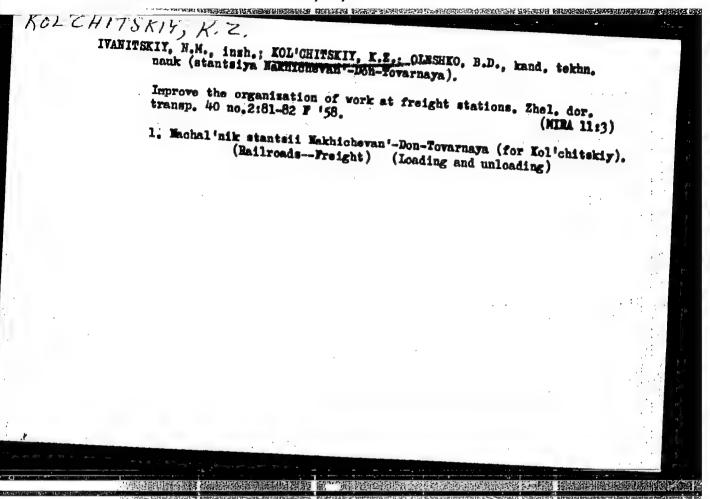
permits the access to any welding area. The chamber is connected with a vacuum pump, an argon oylinder and an oil manometer. The feed system and the electric circuit are given in Fig. 2 and 3. Chamber No. 2 is made of 15 mm thick "20" grade steel and differs from chamber No. 1 by larger dimensions, which makes it possible to weld large-size parts. The dimensions are: 2100 mm diameter; 600 mm height; 1.8 mm volume. Two parallel operating vacuum pumps are employed. The vacuum up to 3.10-2mm Hg is produced within 120 - 150 min. Gas consumption for washing is about 2.5 m3. Prior to operation the chamber is blown through with compressed air and rubbed with an alcohol-wetted rag. To fill the chamber, argon of first composition is employed containing not over 0.005% oxygen and not over 0.1% nitrogen. Locksmith tools, base material technological plates and ST.1(VT-1) 2 mm-diameter titanium wire are then placed into the chamber and the cover is fastened. After evacuation argon is fed into the chamber at a pressure not less than 0.2 atm. During welding process I - 3 1/min argon are supplied into the chamber. Parts of commercial VT-1 titanium, OT-4 and BT-5 (VT-5) titanium alloys can be welded. VI-1 filler wire is employed, which is dehydrogenized in a vacuum of 10-3 mm Hg by heating to 950°C. Welding in the described chambers produces high-quality weld joints, whose strength is equal to that of the base metal. The





VERVEYKINA, A.K., inzh.; KOLCHINSKIY. Yu.L., inzh.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, Ye.Ye., inzh.; RODIONOVA, R.G., inzh.; RYAPOLOV, A.F., inzh.; SOKOL, I.A., inzh.; STERLIN, S.L., inzh.; EYDEL'NANT, L.B., inzh.; ORLOV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; YURGEL', B.I., inzh., retsenzent; FOKIN, V.Ya., inzh., nauchn. red.; VOLNYANSKII, A.K., glav. red.; SUDAKOV, G.G., zam. glav. red.; IOSELOVSKIY, I.V., red.; MARKOV, I.I., red.; MEL'NIK, V.I., red.; ONKIN, A.K., red.; STAROVEROV, I.G., red.; TUSHNYAKOV, M.D., red.; CHERNOV, A.V., red. [Engineering pipelines for industrial enterprises] Tekhnologicheskie truboprovody promyshlennykh predpriiatii. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 2 v. (MIRA 17:12)





THE THE PARTY OF T

GOLOMB, Gerson Emmanuilovich; KOL'CHITSKIV, Mikhail L'vovich; SMORCHKOVA, Yekaterina Pavlovna; SIDOROVA, T.S., red.; TRISHINA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Finance of the communication system] Finansy khoziaistva sviazi. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1963. 269 p. (MIRA 17:2)

GIDALEVICH, M. G.; KOL'CHITSKIY, V. L.

Manufacture of grape juice without aging in tanks and tenliter vessels. Trudy HNIIPP 1:107-113 '61.

(MIRA 16:1)

(Grape juice)

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14(3)

SOV/176-58-7-14/17

AUTHOR: :

Kolchkov, Ye., Guards Major; Baranov, N., Captain

TITLE:

Reconditioning Damaged Anti-Tank Training Mines (Vosstanovleniye povrezhdennykh uchebnykh protivo-

tankovykh min)

PERIODICAL:

Voyenno-inzhenernyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 7, PP 39-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The first author refers to an appliance invented by Engineer Major M. Sklavo for strengthening the lids of anti-tank dummy mines (described in Nr 4 issue of 1957 of this Journal). Another simplified appliance was proposed by Private Tsitsilin. (Figure 1) (unit not stated). It consists of a plug (with 13-14cm hole in the middle) screwed into the anti-tank mine (Figure 2) with a valve through which air is pumped by a compressor of 5-10 atm or by a compressor from an MT vehicle. In 1-2 minutes the lid of the mine returns to its original shape. Another device is described

Card 1/2

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8/170/63/006/002/001/018 B102/B186

26.5400

AUTHORS:

Golovin, V. S., Koltchugin, B. A., Labuntsov, D. A.

TITLE:

Experimental investigation of boiling heat transfer and of the critical thermal load for the boiling of mobile water

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizioheskiy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 2, 1963, 3 - 7

TEXT: With a view to extending and supplementing the available published data a study was made of boiling heat transfer and critical load when boiling distilled water in horizontal silver tubes of 150 mm length and boiling distilled water in horizontal silver tubes of 150 mm length and 4 - 5 mm diameter over a pressure range of 10 - 2000 n/cm². The temperature was measured by an especially constructed platinum resistance thermoture whose error of measurement did not exceed 0.04°K. The use of this device in conjunction with silver tubes made it possible to measure the device in conjunction with silver tubes made it possible to measure the heat transfer coefficient $\alpha = q/(T_{ij} - \delta T_{ij})$ with an error of not more than 14%. δT_{ij} is the temperature decrease at the wall, T_{ij} the temperature inside the tube, T_{ij} the saturation temperature of the water and q the specific thermal load; q lay between 1.105 and 2.106 w/cm². The $\alpha(q)$ card 1/2

L 07559-67 EWT(1) IJP(e) JGS/WW/GD. ACC NR: AT6029317 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0156/0166 AUTHOR: Labunstov, D. A.; Kolichugin, B. A.; Golovin, V. S.; Zakharova, E. A.; Vladimirova, L. N. 69 ORG: none B+1 TITLE: Investigation of the mechanism of the nucleate boiling of water using high speed moving picture photography 10 SOURCE: Moscow. Energeticheskiy institut. Teploobmen v elementakh energeticheskikh ustanovok (Heat exchange in power installation units). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, TOPIC TAGS: nucleate boiling, high speed photography, heat transfer coefficient ABSTRACT: The experiments were carried out on a Z-shaped silver plate. The specific heat loads in the experiments varied from 40×10^3 to 150×10^3 watts/m², and the pressure from 1 to 100 bars. The article describes the results of an investigation of the following characteristics of the boiling mechanism: the magnitudes of the bubble densities on the heating surfaces, the values of the breakaway diameters, the macroscopic boundary angles, and the average frequency and rate of growth of the bubbles on the boiling surface. The experimental apparatus consisted of a vertical cylindrical vessel with a removable cover and a condenser. The experimental section Card 1/2

L 07559-67 ACC NR: AT6029317 was a 99.99% silver plate bent at a right angle, having a thickness of 0.2 mm and a width of 2 mm, and placed on its wide edge. The load on the plate was created by a low voltage direct current. Before the experiments, the surface was given a special preparatory treatment, after which it had a cleanness of Class 8b, GOST 2789-51. The working fluid was distilled water with a salt content of 0.2-0.5 grams/m³. Two series of experiments were made; one on freshly prepared surfaces and the other on surfaces which had been used. The experimental heat transfer data are shown in a table. The following conclusions were drawn: 1) the values of the heat transfer coefficients for surfaces which had been used were lower than those for freshly prepared surfaces; 2) there was observed a sharp decrease in the breakaway diameter with an increase in pressure; 3) the rate of growth of the bubbles slowed down sharply with an increase in pressure; 4) the average macroscopic boundary angles changed only slightly with an increase in pressure. Orig. art. has: 17 formulas, 11 figures and 1 table. SUB CODE: 20/ SUEM DATE: 05Apr66/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 013 Card 2/2 nst

ACCESSION NR: APAOA2A71

8/0294/64/002/003/0446/0453

AUTHORS: Labuntsov, D. A.; Kol'chugin, B. A.; Golovin, V. S.; Zakharova, E. A. Vladimirova, L. N.

TITLE: The study of bubble growth during boiling of saturated water under wide pressure range by means of high speed motion pictures

SOURCE: Teplofizika vy*sokikh temperatur, v. 2, no. 3, 1964, 446-453

TOPIC TAGS: vapor bubble, boiling water, motion picture, wetting angle, water saturation pressure, motion picture camera SKS IM

ABSTRACT: The growth of vapor bubbles from boiling water in a pressure range

1 to 100 bars and 40 to 150 kvolt/m² heat supply was studied by high-speed motion pictures. The light source was a SVISh-1000 mercury lamp and the SKS-IM camera was a 1000-to-4000 frame/second instrument. Analysis of bubble growth rate shows a functional dependence between bubble radius R and time T = R/Vax = V25N.

where β - numerical coefficient

ratte

 $2\left(\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\ln\frac{\Delta}{y_A}\left[\left(1+\cos\theta\right)^2\left(2-\cos\theta\right)\right]^{-1}$

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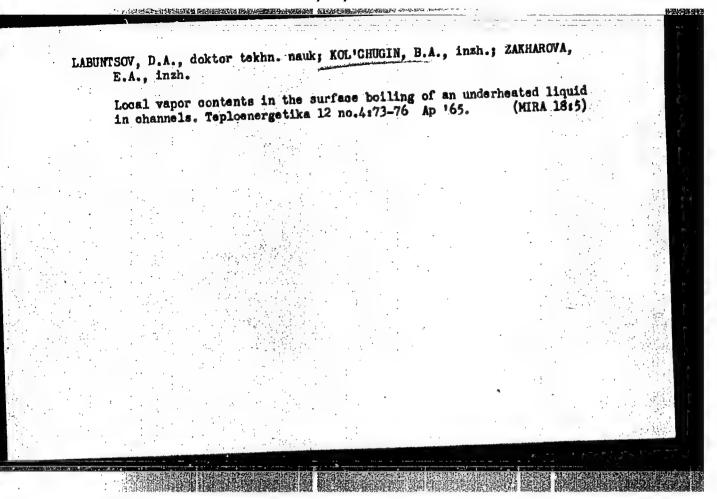
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GOLOVIN, V.S.; KOLICHUGIN, B.A.; LABUNTSOV, D.A.

Heat transfer in the boiling of ethyl alcohol and bensene on the surfaces of various materials. Insh. fiz. zhur. 7 no.6: (MIRA 17:12)

1. Energeticheskiy institut imeni G.M. Krzhizhanovskogo, Moskva.



L 31115-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T WW/JW/WE/RM ACC NR: AP6008837 SOURCE

SOURCE CODE: UR/0294/66/004/001/0147/0148

AUTHOR: Golovin, V. S.; Kol'chugin, B. A.; Zakharova, E. A.

34

ORG: Power Institute im. G. M. Krzizhanovskiy (Energeticheskiy institut)

V

TITLE: Measurement of the rate of growth of vapor bubbles during the boiling of various liquids

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 4, no. 1, 1966, 147-148

TOPIC TAGS: boiling benzene, ethyl alcohol, water, vaporization, gas bubble

ABSTRACT: The authors obtained data on the rate of growth of vapor bubbles on the heat-transfer surface during the boiling of benzene, ethyl alcohol, and water for different thermal loads and saturation pressures in an experimental set-up described elsewhere (D. A. Labuntsov, B. A. Kol'chugin, V. S. Golovin, E. A. Zakharova, L. N. Vladimirova. Teplofizika vysokikh temperature, 2, No. 3, 446, 1964). The experiments were performed with strips of silver and nickel-plated copper, using the methods of the earlier work. The results of the primary processing of motion picture data showed that, for all the cases investigated, the relationship $n \sim r^{h/r}$ (where R is the vapor bubble radius, T is the time of its growth on the boiling surface) is revealed quite distinctly. This made it possible to calculate the values R/rr, which are tabulated for various liquids and mode parameters. These data, together with the results of the earlier work, obtained during the boiling of water on a silver strip are shown in a diagram. The new data confirm the fundamental conclusions of the earlier work. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table, and 1 formula.

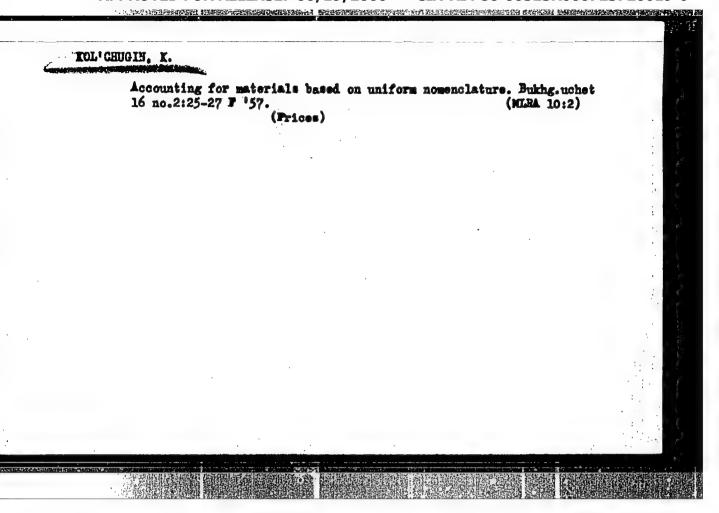
Cord 1/2

KARTSEV, A., KOL'CHUGIN. K.

Construction Industry - Accounting

"Calculation of capital construction," M. F. D'Yachkov, Reviewed by: 1. A. Kartsev; 2. K. Kol'chugin, Bukgh. uchet, No. 2 1952.

Konthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, Pay 1952, Unclassified.

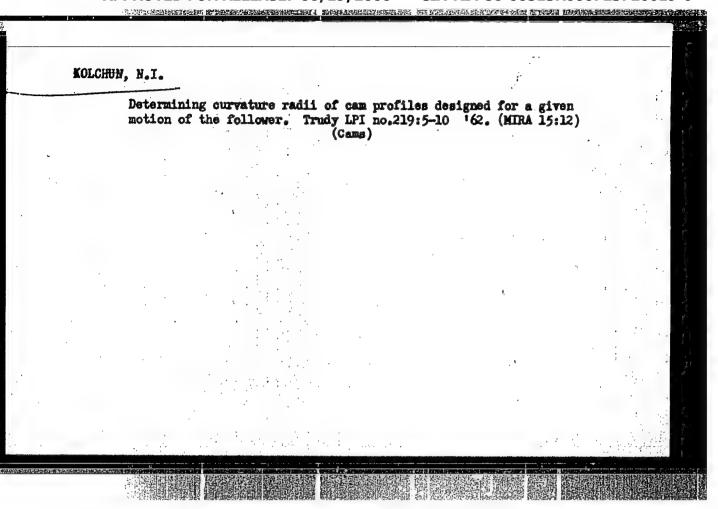


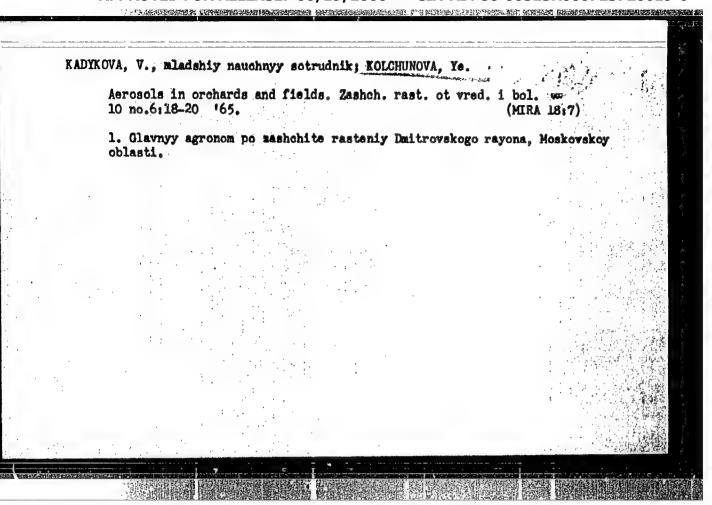
BRUN', P.P., kend.tekhn.nsuk, red.; KCL'CHUK, I.Z., red.; KUZNETSOV, S.M., red.; KOCHETKOV, L.I.; red.; compared, L.A., tekhred.

[Designing and building granaries, flour, groat, and feed mills in the U.S.S.R. in 1917-1957] Proektirovanie i stroitel'stvo seraokhranilishch, mukomol'nykh, kruplanykh i kombikormovykh predpriistiv v SSSR, 1917-1957, Moskva, Isd-vo tekhn.i ekon.lit-ry po voprosam mukomol'no-kruplanoi, kombikormovoi prom. i elevatorno-skladskogo khos., 1958.

235 p. (MIRA 12:9)

(Flour mills) (Feed mills) (Grain elevators)





THE PARTY OF THE P

ROLCHURINA, A.A., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Study of anaphylactogenic properties of anti-diphtheria serums refined by various methods, and the summibility of properties of diphtheria anatoxins in conjection with their immunogenia characters."

Kazan', 1959, 13 pp (Min of Health USSR, State Sci Res Inst of Microbiology and Epidemiology of South East of USSR "Microbiology")

250 copies (KL, 28-59, 125)

- 36 -

KOLCHURINA, A.A.

Reactogenic properties of pertussis-diphtheria vaccine. Report No.1: Senistizing properties of the prtussis-diphtheria vaccine; author's abstract. Thur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 30 no.10:32-33 0 59.

(MIRA 13:2) 1. Is Kazanskogo nauchno-issledovatel skogo instituta epidemiologii 1. Is man-1 gigiyeny. (VAGGINES)

(WHOOPING COUGH 1mmuno1.) (DIPHTHERIA immunol.)

CHERTKOVA, G.A.; USHAKOVA, A.A.; KOLCHURINA, A.A.

White mice as objects for the experimental determination of anaphylactogenic properties of therapeutic sera. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 30 no.12:33-36 D *59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Is Gosudarstvennogo kontrl'nogo instituta imeni Tarasevicha.
(INSUME SERCES pharmacol.)
(ALLERSY)

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

KOLCHURINA, A.A.

Sensitizing activity of anti-influenza horse serum following intranasal administration. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. 1 immun. 31 no. 4:99-102 Ap 160. (MIRA 13:10)

l. Iz Kazanskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny. (INFLUENZA)

Founitizing properties of diphtherie anatoxine; author's abstract.

Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.2:123-124 F '58.

1. Iz Kamanekogo instituta evidemiologii i gigiyeny.

(DIPHTHERIA)

KOLCHURINA, A.A.

Study of the biological properties of vaccinal influence A2 virus strains. Vop. virus 8 no.5:559-564 S-0'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Konstol'nyy ins'itut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni L.A. Tarasevicha Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

KOLCHURINA, A.A.

Determination of the specific avidity of type A2 influenza virus. Vop. virus. 9 no.2:188-191 Mr-Ap *64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy kontrolinyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni Tarasevicha, Moskva.

KOLCHURINA A.A.; BOLOTOVSKIY, V.M.

Study of the interaction of inhibitor-sensitive and inhibitor-resistant vaccinal strains of the A2 influenza virus. Vop. virus. 10 no.1:61-66 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni Tarasevicha, Moskva i Institut virusologii imeni Ivanovskogo, Moskva.

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E032/E514

AUTHORS:

Kolichuzhkin, A.M. and Kolesnikov, N.N.

TITLE:

Electromagnetic Interaction Between Finite Non-

relativistic Particles

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1960, No.4, pp.87-97

TEXT: Recent experimental and theoretical studies of the structure of nucleons have produced much valuable information. Among these are the electron scattering experiments of Hofstadter (Ref.1). However, structural effects become appreciable only for electron energies of the order of 150 MeV or more, in which case radiational corrections have to be introduced and various competing processes take place, for example II -meson production. This complicates the analysis of experimental data. The theoretical formula obtained by Rosenbluth (Ref.6) was derived for the effective scattering cross-section using the first approximation of the perturbation theory. This formula applies to relativistic point electrons scattered from nucleons having spatially distributed charge and magnetic moment. However, nucleon recoils were not taken into account and the use of phenomenological Card 1/4

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Electromagnetic Interaction Between Finite Non-relativistic Particles

form factors was not fully justified. In the case of heavy particles the internal structure already becomes important at non-relativistic energies. Hiida and Sawamura (Ref. 8) and Nikishov (Ref.9) have also used the first approximation of the perturbation theory to obtain an expression for the differential cross-section for a finite electron characterized by electric and magnetic form factors and scattered by a heavy and finite target In the present paper the scattering of two nonrelativistic particles with spatially extended electric charges is solved using the Schwinger variational method so that the solution obtained is more accurate. The scattering of finite (i.e. spatially extended charges and magnetic moments) particles is treated on the Born approximation but the structure of the particles is taken into account. The charge distributions are assumed to be spherically symmetric and the magnetic interaction energy is taken to be of the form

Card 2/4

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Electromagnetic Interaction Between Finite Non-relativistic Particles

$$V_{m} = -\mu_{1}\mu_{2} \left(\underline{\sigma}_{2} \left[\underline{\nabla} \underline{\sigma}_{1} \right] \right) \int \int \frac{e_{\mu_{1}} [r_{1}] e_{\mu_{2}} [r_{2}]}{r_{12}} dv_{1} dv_{2}. \quad (26)$$

where μ is the magnetic moment and σ the Pauli spin matrix. The final formula obtained for the differential scattering cross-section is of the form

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \sigma_{o}(x) \left\{ 1 + \frac{2}{3!} \left[\left\langle r_{1}^{2} \right\rangle_{e} + \left\langle r_{2}^{2} \right\rangle_{e} \right] + \alpha^{4} \left(\frac{m_{1}m_{2}}{z_{1}z_{2}} \right)^{2} \frac{x^{4}}{3!} \left[\left\langle r_{1}^{2} \right\rangle_{\mu} + \left\langle r_{2}^{2} \right\rangle_{\mu} \right] \right\}. \tag{45}$$

This formula is identical with Rosenbluth's formula when

Card 3/4

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Electromagnetic Interaction Between Finite Non-relativistic

= 0 provided one of the particles has a very much smaller mass than the other. Acknowledgments are expressed to A. A. Sokolov for valuable suggestions and discussions and to Professor D. D. Ivanenko for his interest in the present work. There are 14 references: 6 Soviet and 8 English. ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosuniversitet imeni M. V. Lomonosova

(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: November 23, 1959

Card 4/4

EOL'CHUZHKIN, A.M.; EOLESHIKOV, W.H.

Scattering and radiative capture of particles. Ehur.sksp.i
teor.fis. 38 mo.3:996-997 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvemnyy universitet.
(Particles(Huclear physics))

KERIMOV, M. K.; KOL CHUZHKIN, A. M.

"The 3-j and 6-j symbols" by M. Rotenberg and others. Reviewed by M. K. Kerimov, A. M. Kol'chushkin. Zhur. vych. mat. i mat. fiz. 2 no.51959-960 S-0 162. (MIRA 16:1)

(Angular momentum(Muolear physics)) (Rotenberg, M.)

KOL'CHUZHKIN, A.M.; KOLESNIKOV, N.N.

Phenomenological analysis of the binding energy of hypernuclei. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.4:19-25 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova. (Nuclear forces)

KOLCHYNSKIY, Il'ya Grigor'yavich[Kolchyns'kyi, I.H.]; KILEROG, M.M.

[Kiliaroh, N.M.], red.; DAKHNO, Yu.M., tekhn. red.

[Observatories in space]Observatorii v Kosmosi. Kyiv, Vydvo Akad. nauk URSR, 1962. 46 p. (MIRA 16:3)

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